Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] MONDAY, March 12, 1804. [No. 929.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate }
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Feb. 27.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on the corner of King and Union streets,

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

-AMONG WHICH ARE-

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Flanes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings.	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Feb. 27.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shelbarks, &c.

ALSO,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

Who wishes to Sell or Rent,

his HOUSE on Prince street, opposite to George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase will have a great bargain—it will sold for Cash, or bartered for Wet Goods.

Jan. 13. d

This Day is published,

By Cotton & Stewart, and for Sale at their Book-Store—Price One Dollar,

A new and interesting NOVEL,

ENTITLE

WHAT HAS BEEN.

By Mrs. Mathews.

Feb. 16. d

Just received and for Sale,

Sweet Cyder by the barrel,
Apples do.
N. England Rum do.
Candles by the box,
Pork by the barrel,
2000 lbs. excellent R. Island Cheese,
Spiced Salmond in 2 and 4 gallon kegs,
Raisins by the box,
Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts,
Shelbarks, Chesnuts, sweet Oranges,
Limes, Lemons,
Green Grapes by the jar or pound,
Codfish for family use,
600 bushels R. I. Potatoes,
And a general assortment of Groceries.

A. WILLIS.

Jan. 12. d

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia, Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half qr. do.
20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheeting, Drillings, Ravensduck, &c. &c.

Jan. 20. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his, readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. John Muir, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of Ten Dollars for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of

GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass,

a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

Looking Glass and Pictures Frames MADE & REGILT.

NEEDLE WORK framed in a handsome manner.

NAMES AND PROFILES correctly enamelled on Glass.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts the reasonableness of his charges and his assiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

☞ He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms. Particularly a set of the

BATTLE OF THE NILE,

in colours, handsomely framed and glazed.

Dec. 30. d3m

For New-York,

The Sch'r Seaflower,
H. B. Phillips, Master;

Will carry 500 barrels of Flour. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Feb. 25. d

For Charleston,

The Schooner NANCY,
John Gilpin, Master;

She has good accommodations, and will sail in all next week. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or

Samuel Croudson and Co.

March 2 d

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Little Rebecca,
burthen 600 bls.
John Carr, Master;

a most excellent vessel and will be ready in a few days for reception of a cargo. Please apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

Feb. 24. d

For Sale or Charter,

THE BRIG

EVELINA,

Burthen one hundred and six tons, as per register, carrying seven hundred and odd barrels, is ready to receive a cargo, is well found and in excellent order. Apply to the master on board lying at Messrs Hepburn and Dundas's wharf.

JAMES CROUDHILL.

March 5. d

For BOSTON,

The new Sch'r
HARMONY,
Capt. Cotterell.

500 bls. Freight will be taken on reasonable terms, application is made soon.

John G. Ladd.

Who has just received,

50 bolts Russia Duck,
30 pieces Russia Sheetings,
15 chests fresh Teas,
5 bales Gurrahs,
12 boxes blue nankeen China, containing complete dining table setts,
Do. for coffee and tea.

Feb. 18. d

For BOSTON,

The Brig DOLPHIN,
Silvenus Snow, Master:

Burthen 750 barrels; will be ready in a few days to take in freight. For particulars apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

Feb. 21. d

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hhds. }
36 bls. } *New England Rum,*
75 tons Plaister Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 *tons Plaister.*

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaister, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9. d

A House Wanted.

A comfortable Dwelling House of a moderate size is wanted for the accommodation of a genteel family in that section of the town lying west of Royal and south of Prince streets.

Enquire at this office.

March 1.

GEORGE N. LYLES

Intending to discontinue the retail business, will dispose of at prime cost, for Cash, his Goods, consisting in part of

SUPERFINE CLOTHS,
Do. Cassimeres,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Furniture do. do.
Sattin and Marseilles Waistcoating,
Irish and German Linen,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes,
With a variety of other Articles,

which being laid in very low, will be well worth the attention of purchasers.

Feb. 25. d4w

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Have on hand, and to be sold on very low terms, a handsome assortment of superfine and second

BROAD CLOTHS,

A quantity of Rose Blankets,
Twilled do.
Ticklingburg, and German Osnaburgs,
Bedticks and Apron Checks,
Cotton Hosiery,
Fustians, Velvets and Corduroys,
Bumbazetts and Wildbores,
Calicoes and Irish Linens,
Striped Jerseys and Cassimeres,
Corded Dimities and Flannels,
Twilled Coatings and Halfthicks,
200 pieces English Canvas,
200 reams writing Paper,
50 do. wrapping do.
1 trunk coloured Twists and Sewing Silks,
1 do. Umbrellas,
2 casks Sein Twine,
2 do. Fig Blue,
2 do. Role Brimstone,
100 kegs White Lead,
6 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
10 hhds. brown Sugar.
2 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,
And a quantity of Plaister of Paris.

Feb. 3 d

This Day is published,

By ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

Booksellers and Stationers, King street,

THE

New American Clerk's Magazine,

AND

YOUNG CONVEYANCERS's POCKET COMPANION;

CONTAINING

All the necessary forms of—Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Bills, Recognizances, Leases and Releases Letters and Powers of Attorney, Awards, Bills of Sale, Gifts, Grants, Assignments, Mortgages, Surrenders, Jointures, Covenants, Copartnerships, Declarations, Letters of License, &c.

WITH

Necessary directions for making Distresses for Rent, &c. as the law between Landlord and Tenant now stands.

THE WHOLE

Made conformable to the Laws of the United States, and adapted more particularly to the State of Virginia.

Price 1 dollar—bound and lettered.

R. and J. GRAY have lately received a few copies of the Revised Code of Virginia Laws

Feb. 3. d

FOR SALE BY *WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,*

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,
Coarse Salt,
Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th. eotf

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has just received per ship Commerce from Salem, and offers for Sale,

100 tons Plaister Paris,
8 bales India Cottons.

Feb. 17.

RECEIVED,

By the sch'r Hiland and sloop Unity, from Philadelphia,

40 bls. bottled Porter of 3 doz. each
20 do. strong draught Beer,
30 boxes Spanish Segars, and
A small Invoice of Soal Leather.

On Hand,

Coffee in bags, Pennsylvania Bar Iron, round do. hoop do. and nail rods, for sale by

Daniel M'Clean.

Jan. 19. d

Alexandria Bank Stock

FOR SALE—Apply to

Wm. Herbert.

March 10. eo6t

Just received and for Sale,

By H. K. May & Co.

80 bags heavy black Pepper,
3 pipes Holland Gin,
3 do. 4th proof French Brandy,
3 do. } Madeira Wine,
2 half do. }
30 bls. Cargo Beef,
1800 bushels Cadiz Salt,
9 Ducking Guns,
A few boxes Muscadel Raisins.

March 8. d2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

130 bls. Prime and Cargo Beef,
6000 lbs. new milk Cheese,
1200 bushels Cadiz Salt,
A few boxes Sweet Oil,
do. Martinique Cordial,

A handsome Chaise with plated Harness; a Gig with plated Harness and steel springs.

Louis Lambert & Co.

March 8. d1w

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received from Philadelphia by the Harmony, Capt. Ellwood,

Russia Sheetings,
Ticklenburgs,
Twilled Cotton Bagging,
Madrass Handkerchiefs,
Ladies patent Cloths,
A small assortment, worsted and lambs wool hose, flannels, &c. *Also,*

An Elegant Sideboard.

Feb. 18. d

Indian Queen Tavern.

The Subscriber will Sell the unexpired term of his lease of that noted and much frequented TAVERN, known by the name of *The Indian Queen*, corner of St. Asaph and King Streets. The situation is equal to any in Alexandria, and the business now done is equal, if not superior, to any public house in the Town.—There are six years and six months of the lease yet to run. For terms apply on the premises to

John Hodgkins.

March 8. d

For Sale,

2,500 Bushels Turks Island Salt,
1000 bushels Boston Potatoes,
Claret in hogshead's and box,
Mould candles.

Wm. I. Hall.

Merchant's wharf,
March 8. eo3t.

WINDOW GLASS.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

March 8. d

FOR SALE.

Several HORSES which will suit for the draught or saddle. For terms apply at the Livery Stable of Mr. Towers.

March 8. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

SUBSCRIBERS

To Mr. Carey's Family Bible

may get their books, by applying at R. and J. Gray's bookstore.

March 2. d

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND

formerly the property of Isham Keith, lying in the county of Fauquier, adjoining the merchant mill lately purchased of Nathan Mathew by Henry D. Hooe, containing by deed 386 acres, about eight miles from the Court House, and is tho't by good judges, in point of fertility, inferior to no land in the county; it is well watered, abounds in fine low grounds; has on it a tolerable dwelling house, a small orchard, a sufficiency of timber and lays well.

Also, one other Tract, about ten miles above the Court House, containing about 600 acres; lying upon Carter's Run, near the main road leading to Winchester. This land is well watered, has many advantages attached to it; such as country mills, &c.—about one half in woods, and is considered as excellent for cropping, being fine for either wheat, corn or tobacco.

L. Ashton.

Fauquier Court-House,
Feb. 21. d4w

☞ Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Documents

Accompanying the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of SAMUEL CHASE *and* RICHARD PETERS.

Interrogatories exhibited on the part of the House of Representatives to William Lewis and Alexander James Dallas, upon the enquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase and Richard Peters, or either of them.

1. Were you present at the trial of John Fries for high treason, in the circuit court of Pennsylvania—in the years 1799 and 1800.

2. Who presided on the trials?

3. What were the circumstances, generally, which attended them?

4. Were the counsel for the prisoner, at the first trial, permitted to argue the point whether the offence charged amounted to high treason?

5. Were they prevented by the court from arguing that point on the second trial?

6. Was the prisoner condemned without counsel being heard in his defence?

7. Did any correspondence ever pass between you and the Executive of the United States, on that occasion? and if any, of what nature?

8. Is that correspondence now in your possession?

9. Relate every thing within your knowledge which happened at the last trial?

10. Are you acquainted with the circumstances which attended the trial of Thomas Cooper for sedition.

11. Relate those circumstances?

12. Was a subpœna to summon any witness in behalf of the accused refused? how? and by whom?

The answer of *William Lewis* to the interrogatories exhibited to him on the part of the house of Representatives, upon the inquiry into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, and Richard Peters, or either of them.

I, William Lewis, of the city of Philaphia, being one of the people called quakers, and conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, on my solemn affirmation declare and affirm as follows:

That I was present at the trial of John Fries, for treason in the circuit court of Pennsylvania, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine and assisted him as his counsel, at his request, & I believe under an assignment for that purpose by the court, but I have no recollection of having been present at any part of his trial for treason in 1800.

That the first trial was before the honorable James Iredell, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania.

That Mr. Dallas, Mr. W. Ewing and I were counsel for the prisoner, and were permitted freely to produce every authority, and to urge every argument which we thought proper and relevant, on the law as well as the facts to prove that the offence did not amount to treason, that the trial was conducted to the best of my judgment and belief, with moderation, patience and indulgence, and I do not recollect any thing to have taken place during the trial, that seems to me to merit particular notice, except, that after the prisoner had been convicted, a new trial was granted on motion of Mr. Dallas and myself; principally, and I believe on the ground, that one of the juriors, after he had been summoned, and before he was sworn, had made declarations, manifesting a prejudication of the case against the prisoners in general, and more particularly so, against John Fries.

It is with great regret that I find myself called on at this distance of time, when I fear that my recollection may in some degree fail me, to answer the fifth interrogatory, and I feel it a duty to add, that although my memory is I believe, a remarkably accurate one for a short time, it is far from being so after a considerable lapse of time, and it is therefore possible that my answers to this interrogatory may not be so correct as I wish them to be, but they shall be as much so as it is in my power to make them.

To the best then of my recollection and belief, the following circumstances took place on the two days next preceding the trial of John Fries for treason before the honorable Samuel Chase one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the U. States, and the honorable Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, in the latter end of April or early in May 1800, Mr. Dallas and I were the counsel of the prisoner at his request, and I believe by the appointment of the court. On the first of these days, when I entered the court room, the judges were on the bench, the jury were soon after called and many of them appeared, I am unable to say whether John Fries was at this time in the bar assigned for criminals or not, but if he was not there, I feel sure that he was placed there in a few minutes after. Mr. Dallas was not at this time in court, and before he came, Judge Chase handed or threw down to Mr. Caldwell the clerk of the court one or more papers, and at the same time delivered himself, in substance, and as nearly as I can recollect to the following effect: That he understood or had been informed, that on the former trial or trials, there had been great waste of time, by counsel making long speeches to the jury on the law as well as on the facts, and on matters which had nothing to do with the business before the court, and he particularly noticed in strong and pointed terms of disapprobation, their having read, and I think having been permitted to read, certain parts of certain statutes of the United States, relating to crimes less than treason, in order to shew that the prisoner's case came within them, and which he said, he or the court (I do not recollect which) would not suffer to be read again, as they had nothing to do with the question. He added that we are judges of the law and understand it, or we are not fit to sit here; that cases at the common law, or under the statute law of England previous to the English revolution, had nothing to do with the question, and that they would not suffer them to be read; that they had made up their mind on the law, and had reduced it to writing, and that the counsel might conduct themselves accordingly, (or conformably to it) he or they had ordered copies of it to be made, and one of them to be delivered to the counsel in support of the prosecution, and another to the prisoner's counsel, and that as soon as the case was opened or gone through (I am not sure which was the expression,) on the part of the prosecution, he or they (I am not certain which) should order one to be delivered to the jury. He also added, that if we had any fault to find with the opinion of the court, or had any thing to say on the law, to shew that they were wrong or had mistaken it, we must address ourselves to the court, and not to the jury.—About the time when judge Chase began to speak, the clerk handed me one of the papers. If I looked at it, it has escaped my recollection, but if I did, I am confident that I read but a very small part of it, as my attention was immediately engaged by the declarations made by judge Chase and I very soon threw it from me, declaring in court, but whether addressing myself too it, or not I cannot recollect, that my hand should never be tainted by receiving a prejudged opinion in any case; much less in a capital one. The novelty as well as the nature of the proceeding agitated me considerably, and I replied with that warmth which I thought the occasion demanded, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows: That in civil cases I deemed it proper that the consideration of the law and the facts should be kept as separate as possible, and that the former should be determined by the court, and the latter by the jury, but that in criminal cases, and especially in capital ones, it was the constitutional right of the jury to determine the law as well as the facts; that it was the right of the prisoner for the jury to pass between him and his country on both of them; that it was the right of his counsel to address the jury on the law as well as the facts; that I deemed this right a sacred and a great constitutional one, which should never be sacrificed by me, and I added that I never had, and never would address the court on the law in any criminal prosecution whatever.

That although the constitution and statute of the United States might not perhaps be materially different from the English statute of treason, as to levying of war, and although the judges in England, since their situation was rendered independent, had been able and upright, it did not follow that the law of treason, as settled in that country, was applicable here, because the judges there had since the revolution, and since their independence, held themselves in many particulars, bound by former decisions, but that our judges were not bound by them in the construction of a new statute of our own, and that I therefore could not submit to the doctrine, that whatever was the present law of treason in England, as to the levying of war, was the law of treason in this country. That it was important to guard at the beginning against a latitude of construction of our own constitution and law, by shewing the extravagant lengths which courts in England had gone under the statute of Edward the Third, before the judges were independent, and when many of the constructions which prevail at this day were established; that I deemed it the right of counsel to shew this, and if I was deprived of it, and if the court had made up their mind on the law before the jury were sworn, before any evidence was given, and before the prisoner's counsel had been heard and if the counsel were now to be restricted in the manner declared by judge Chase, I despaired of being able to render the prisoner any service, as there was but little, if any dispute, as to the facts, and his case depended in a great measure, if not altogether, on the law. It is impossible for me, at this distance of time, to repeat the precise words that were made use of, in so sudden and unexpected an altercation, but I feel confident that I have stated the substance, and most material parts, and although I am not concious of it, it is impossible that some parts of what I had mentioned as being said by me, passed on the second and not on the first day.

Judge Chase apparently heard me with impatience (I mean on the first day) and most certainly without seeming to pay much regard to what had been said by me.

In an early stage of the business I was struck with the idea, that if judge Chase had made up his mind on the law, it was not likely that any thing which Mr. Dallas or I could say would alter it; and that if we withdrew from the prisoner's defence under the circumstances which took place, and left him without counsel, and if he should be condemned, it was not likely that he would be executed and I therefore concluded in my own mind, that it would be best for us to do so, more especially as we had been assigned by the court, and I thought we might do it without dishonor to ourselves.

As soon as I saw Mr. Dallas coming into court I met him and gave him a brief (I believe not a full) account of what had taken place, and of my determination if he concurred in it. He did concur, and we went to the bar together, where he repeated, in part, the sentiments which had been delivered by me, with some additional ones. The trial did not come on that day. I am not sure of the cause which prevented it, nor have I the least recollection of having heard judge Peters on that day say a single word on the subject which has been mentioned.

Mr. Dallas and I informed John Fries of our determination to withdraw ourselves from his defence, if he would agree to it; and we strongly recommended to him to do so, as we did not think it likely, after what had passed, that we could render him any service in court—and as our withdrawing ourselves might and probably would, be of meterial use to him with the President, if he should be convicted. He seemed greatly alarmed at his situation, and perplexed to know what to do. We told him that if he insisted on it we would go on in his defence, and render him all the service in our power; but, that after what had passed, we feared it would be little if any.

He at length said, that his dependence was on us, that he was sure we would advise him to the best, and that he would do as we thought proper. It was then agreed that we should withdraw ourselves as has been proposed. I believe it was not at this time, but certainly before he was called on in court the next day it struck me, that perhaps the court might offer to assign him other counsel—and as I supposed that the reason which influenced the conduct of Mr. Dallas and me, should equally apply to them, I advised him not to accept of it, & he agreed to follow my advice.

When I have said that Mr. Dallas and I told the prisoner, that if he insisted on it, we would go on in his defence, I am not to be understood, that we would have done it, under the restriction which had been attempted by judge Chase, but that we would have gone on in the usual manner, and in the exercise and enjoyment of all our professional rights, until we were stopped by the court, and so far as concerns myself I solemnly declare, that if I know my own mind, I would have gone on in this way, or not at all; that I would not have tamely surrendered any one of the rights for which I contended, that I held them and still hold them so sacred, that I should have persisted in them until I was stopped by an actual exercise of the authority of the court, and that if this had taken place, nothing could have induced me to have proceeded further, whatever the consequence might have been.

Having as I believed, with Mr. Dallas, faithfully done our duty on the first day, and satisfied John Fries of the propriety of our conduct, and prevailed on him to follow our advice, I went to court the next day with a mind somewhat indifferent as to what might take place, and I believe intending to neither say nor do any thing more than to inform the court, that neither Mr. Dallas nor I was any longer the counsel for the prisoner, and that we should take no part in his defence. Soon after the opening of the court, judge Chase addressing himself to Mr. Dallas and me, asked if we were ready to proceed; on which I answered, that we were no longer the prisoner's counsel, and I began to state in a few words our reasons for our withdrawing ourselves from his defence, when I was interrupted by his telling me, that we might go on in our own way as we pleased, and that the court would hear us, and to the best of my recollection he expressed himself in terms which evidently shewed a willingness that we might go on without the previous restriction which had been insisted on the day before. We refused on account of what had passed, & of the determination which we had taken.

The court endeavoured to prevail on us to proceed, but it was in vain, for we were positive, and determined not to do it. Judge Peters said that we might take as large a range as we pleased, and asked if an error had been committed

we would not suffer it to be corrected? Or words to this effect. He added that the papers which had given so much offence had been called in, and I think that he said that they had been burned or destroyed. I observed that although that might be the case, with respect to the papers it was not so with respect to the predetermination on the minds of the judges, which still remained, and would have the same effect as if the papers were still in existence. I added that many of the jurymen who had been present and heared what had passed, might be on the trial with all the prejudices which the declarations from the bench on the preceding day had created. The court appeared anxious to induce Mr. Dallas and me to undertake the prisoner's defence, and certainly offered to remove every previous restriction which had been insisted on the day before. We repeated and insisted on several of the grounds which we had taken on the preceding day, and absolutely refused to have any thing further to do with the prisoner's defence before the court. I then left it and do not recollect to have been these again until I was informed of his trial and conviction; and I therefore cannot say, what circumstances attended his second trial. It is proper to add, that when judge Chase desired Mr. Dallas and me on the second day to go on in our own way, and as we pleased, he said it would be at the risk or hazzard of our characters if we attempted to conduct ourselves improperly, & that it must be under the direction of the court, which would judge of what was right, or words to this effect.

That I have always understood and believed the prisoner was condemned without counsel being heard in his defence, but not having been present at the second trial I cannot assert it of my own knowledge.

That soon after sentence of death had, as I understood, been pronounced on Fries, Mr. Thomas Adams, the son of the then President Adams, spoke to me in court, and said his father wished to know the points and authorities which Mr. Dallas and I had intended to rely on, in favor of Fries, if we had defended him on his last trial; and asked if I had any objections to his seeing them? I said that I had not; but the President never sent to me for them, nor did I ever send them to him. Shortly after this Charles Lee, Esq. the then Attorney General, made a similar request of me, and assigned as a reason for it, that he might perhaps be consulted by the President on the occasion, and wished to consider the case; but he did not tell me that the request came from the President, nor that he intended laying the statement, which he asked for, before him. I spoke to Mr. Dallas, and we agreed to comply with Mr. Lee's request. Mr. Dallas prepared a statement in the form of a letter, from him and me, to Mr. Lee, and sent it to me. I made some alterations in it, had it copied, and sent to Mr. Dallas, the original draft and alterations, together with the copy signed by me. The letter was, as I understood, signed by Mr. Dallas, and sent to Mr. Lee. Mr. Dallas being in possession of the original draft and alterations, is more capable of proving the contents than I am. He has sent me a copy, which I suppose to be correct: but as I have not compared it with the original, I cannot prove it to be so. He is also in possession of a letter in answer to it, from Mr. Lee to him and me, and can better prove its contents than I can, although he has furnished me with a copy which I suppose to be correct.

I know of no other correspondence that ever passed between the executive of the U. States and me, on the occasion mentioned in the last interrogatory.

W. LEWIS.

(To be Continued.)

VALUALBLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready Cash, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, under the direction of the undersigned commissioners appointed for that purpose,

A Tract of Land,

late the property of Robert Alexander, situate upon the Potomac river, adjoining the lands of Mr. Philip Alexander, containing 545 acres, being one moiety of the Abbington tract, formerly the residence of Mr. Custis, deceased: this land is bounded by two parallel lines 120 poles wide, and running back westerly 634 poles from the river to the back line, and will be laid off into squares of 50 acres each, and will be sold in large or small parcels as may accommodate purchasers; this land is situated about an equal distance between Alexandria and George Town, and commands a full view of those towns, the City, Eastern Branch and Potomac, and in point of soil is equal to any on the river. Any person desirous of purchasing will be shewn the premises and the plat and survey of the same on application to Geo. Deneale in Alexandria.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund J. Lee,
Geo. Deneale, } Com'rs.

Feb. 28. do3t

FOR SALE,
A FORTE PIANO,
Apply to
BELL & WRAY.
February 18. eo

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The following appointments were made at a meeting of the Council on Saturday afternoon.

CHARLES LEE, MAYOR.
John Potts, President of the Common Council.
James M. M'Rea, Clerk C. C.
George Drinker, Collector.
Samuel Snowden, Printer.
John Longden, Clerk of the Market, sealer and adjuster of weights and measures.
James Harris, Captain of the Watch, and messenger to the Common Council.
James Harris, keeper of the Powder House.

All other officers of the late Corporation are continued in their respective employments until otherwise provided for.

Among a number of American vessels advertised in a Liverpool paper, are the brig Eleanor, Shaw, to sail for this port the 10th February; the ship United States, Finley, to sail early in the same month; and the ship Fabius, Farrell, also of this port, time of sailing not mentioned.

On Sunday morning at three o'clock departed this life, Mr. ROBERT HARPER in his twentieth year—his friends and fellow-citizens are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at four o'clock, from his Father's house in Washington-street to the Presbyterian burial ground.

YOUTH OF ALEXANDRIA! mourn for the departure of thy friend and favorite. Death has summoned to her solemn mansion the fairest flower that budded among you, a youth adorned with all the estimable qualities which are calculated to form the perfect and the upright man. Early nurtured in the school of virtue, Harper was esteemed, beloved, and admired. The mild, serene, and complacent air with which he was wont to salute his companions, rendered our relick friend the object of universal love. Trace him through the short period of his earthly career, and we will always find religion and morality to be the characteristics of his nature. Possessed of a strong and retentive memory, and sound judgment, he shone conspicuously in the different branches of education, which were pursued by him in the academy and the college. After the termination of his collegiate exercises, he entered upon the study of the law, and promised fair to be nobly distinguished in the profession. But the grave has deprived the world of a scholar, and a model of perfection. Behold your much valued friend on the *death bed*, calm, serene, and perfectly resigned to fate.—Behold him clasping his tender mother around the neck, discoursing in his last moments on topics of religion, and offering up grateful prayers to the great and almighty Creator. Oh! what an association of ideas must crowd on the mind at this mournful retrospection. Harper, the amiable Harper is no more, yet he abides with his God.

Extract from the Log Book of the Bonetta, lately arrived at Salem from Mocha.

Dec. 7, 1803—Approaching too near the island of St. Helena, we were brought to by the fort—went on shore with the ships papers, and had permission from the commissary (the governer being absent) to proceed. Having returned on board, 60 armed men came and took possession by the Governor's orders, and carried her in.—Went on shore, and was informed by the governor that he had suspected we were sent by some ships which had been seen cruizing to windward, to reconnoitre the harbor, but that he was now satisfied we were Americans, and gave liberty to depart, treating us politely.

Dec. 7—Arrived at St. Helena, the Duke of Portland (whaler) of London. She had been into Table Bay, where she anchored at 6 o'clock in the evening, but getting intelligence of the renewal of the war during the night, at 6 o'clock in the morning she cut her cable and effected her escape.

The English ships Georgiana and Castle Eden were also at St. Helena. On board the latter came passenger Lord Clive, late governor of Madras. Sir William Bentish arrived at Madras, and took possession as governor a few weeks before the Castle Eden sailed, she being 12 weeks from Madras. The captain of the Castle Eden informed me, that his ship had been appointed to take off the British troops at the Cape of Good Hope—that he had taken a part only, when the intelligence of war arrived and he was obliged to depart.

There were three French prizes at St. Helena: two whalers, one with 1200 and the other with 1050 barrels of oil, and the third a ship from the Mauritius, laded with sugar and coffee, and estimated to be worth 60,000l sterling.

The ship Jupiter, Captain Sahnr, arrived at Charleston the 17th ult. in 73 days from London. Left there the 1st of December, and passed Gravesend on the 2d:—The pilot went on shore, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which Admiral Nelson was killed. On the 5th of Dec. capt. S. left the Downs, on which day a frigate arrived and anchored, and immediately sent a boat on board the Admiral ship, who soon after fired a salute which captain S. supposed to be in consequence of some intelligence brought by the frigate.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 7.

The ship Manchester captain Hall, has arrived within the Hook in 52 days from Liverpool.

We understand from the Hound pilot boat, that boarded the Manchester, that captain Hall brings papers to the 9th January, which is 38 days later than heretofore received. No invasion had taken place at that time—Bonaparte was at Paris—and markets remained without any material alteration.

The report of the death of Lord Nelson which has been published in this city, is not correct. The distinguished officer is still living, and at his post in the Mediterranean.

A French squadron consisting of one ship of the line, three or four frigates, with several transports, and about two thousand troops, which were cruising in the East Indian seas, have fallen into the hands of the English.

Savannah, Feb. 15.

A gentleman from the Havanna informs us, that the mail of the Spanish sloop of war captured by the Æolus frigate, was not thrown overboard as has been reported, but that it has arrived, having been forwarded by the government of Jamaica in a private boat immediately on the sloop of war arriving in port. The conduct of the Spanish capt. was accounted for, in his having been the bearer of dispatches in the same vessel unarmed, the voyage before, and meeting with a British cruizer was compelled to suffer his vessel and papers to be overhauled; when upon his return to Spain, he was severely reprimanded for thus permitting the Spanish flag to be insulted, notwithstanding he was destitute of the means of protecting it. The ship was then put in a state of defence for him, and on his falling in with Æolus, resolved not again to incur the undeserved displeasure of his government, and returned the fire of the Æolus—the consequences were as heretofore published.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 6.

Mr. Smilie, as soon as the Managers report was read, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That this House doth approve of the conduct of the Managers appointed to support the articles of impeachment in the case of John Pickering, as stated in their report of this day, and that the said Managers do not appear at the bar of the Senate until they shall be specially instructed by this House.

Mr. Elliot moved to strike out the words "as stated in their report of this day."

Mr. Elmer remarked that the Managers appeared to consider the proceedings of the Senate incorrect. This might be the case; but from the information before him, he was not prepare to say so. He was of opinion that the Senate were the sole judges of the mode of conducting the trials before them.

Mr. Smilie. The Senate undoubtedly have a right of fixing their mode of procedure; but if that mode shall be such as shall interfere with our rights, we have a right to insist upon them. Such a procedure, as has been adopted by the Senate in the present instance, I have never heard of. But if the Managers are satisfied with what has been already done, without any further act on the part of the House, I am also. It is my wish that they would inform us what they desire.

Mr. Dana. It is very proper for the Managers of an Impeachment to apply to the House on the occurrence of a new case; but it is not necessary for the House to express an opinion of their conduct in every stage of the trial. It may be proper to give them instructions when they desire it; but it is not necessary to pass a vote of approbation or disapprobation on their conduct. In this case it is entirely useless, and may be injurious. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr. Nicholson. The Managers entertain no other desire but that of being guided, in the discharge of the duty devolved upon them, by the directions of the House. They would deem it a matter of extreme regret, were the House to disapprove their conduct on the present occasion. But no individual among them—I speak for myself, and believe I may likewise speak for all those associated with me—wishes a vote of approbation by this House. I would therefore, be pleased, if the gentleman would agree to strike out that part of the resolution which expresses such approbation. If the mover does not agree to this modification, I shall take the liberty of moving it.

Mr. Smilie. I cannot agree to strike out this part of the resolution, as it is, in my opinion, the most important part of it. The conduct of the Senate has met with the disapprobation of the Managers, and they have withdrawn from the court. Their conduct must be right or wrong. It is proper for the House to express an opinion, whether it is correct or incorrect.

Mr. Nicholson observed that on further reflection he did not consider himself at liberty to make any motion, or to vote on any made on the subject before the House.

Mr. G. W. Campbell was of opinion that it would only be necessary for the House to express an opinion, in case they disapproved the conduct of the Managers.

Mr. Huger declared himself of the same opinion.

Mr. J. Lewis moved a postponement of the further consideration of the motion until to morrow.

Mr. Smilie had no objection to the postponement.

All further procedure was arrested by the agreement to a motion of Mr. Nicholson to adjourn—Ayes 60.

On the ensuing day, Mr. Smilie said, as the resolution appeared to be disagreeable to some gentlemen, he would withdraw it.

Notice.

THOSE persons entitled to vote in the first Ward of the town of Alexandria, for members of the Common Council, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at Capt. James Davidson's Tavern, on Prince street, on Friday the 23d day of the present month, for the purpose of electing one representative in the Common Council for the said ward, in place of James Keith, Esq. resigned.

Jas. M. M'Rea, C. C.

March 12. dde

VIOLINS.

A large case just opened and for sale by the dozen or single one, by

R. & J. Gray

March 12. d.

Notice.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Dempsey and Nancy his wife, to the subscriber, on Saturday the 14th day of April next, will be exposed to public sale sale on the premises

A Lot of Ground

on the west side of Water street, 100 feet to the south of Wolfe street, extending in front on Water street 76 feet, depth 80 feet.

R. I. Taylor.

March 12. eods

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a Negro man named SOLOMAN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made: he has a very impudent look, a very wide mouth and thick lips: had on, when he went away, a negro cotton jacket and a pair of fustian trowsers and a wool hat half worn; he carried off with him two swansdown waistcoats, and one of country cotton. I will give the above reward for bringing him to me, living near Occoquan Mills, or Ten Dollars for securing him in any jail in the state.

George Colvert.

March 12. eo3t+

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber the 9th instant, an apprentice boy named MICHAEL FURNAUGH, about 18 years old, lame in his right arm.

L. HOOFF.

March 12. 4t

Just received and for Sale,
By ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
A VIRGINIA EDITION OF
An Examination of the various charges exhibited against AARON BURR, Esquire, Vice President of the United States; and a developement of the character and views of his political oponents, with the exception of such parts as are of a local nature.
To which is added,
AN APPENDIX,
By a gentleman of North Carolina proving that General Hamilton, at the late presidential election, exerted all his influence to support Mr. Jefferson in opposition to Mr. Burr.

March 2. d

For Sale,

For a term of years, a healthy, stout NEGRO WOMAN. Apply to the Printer.

For Sale,

A likely, healthy, young, Negro Wench. Enquire of the Printer.

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale by,

James Bacon.

March 9. eo.

☞ Cash given for clean linnen and cotton rags.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Messrs. Stokes and Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Mount Pleasant, New York, and for sale at their book store, King street,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills,* in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West India islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that these circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhiliarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and palled countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medidicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt.—When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, languor, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after specious medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulences and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the cause of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease, by one application, for many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER's Anti-Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced evey one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has over since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine

Dr. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dissentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the wormest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovred by man or offereed to the world.

Price, 1 dollar and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bettle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfiets, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children scurvey, obstructions or stopages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. 1aw

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending the thief or thieves who broke open the subscriber's store in Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, on the night of the 4th inst. and stole about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, consisting of hundred dollar bills, fifty do. twenty do. ten do. five do. of the banks of Columbia, Baltimore, and the United States branch banks at the City of Washington and Baltimore; a parcel of silver dollars, and four half eagles: one of the twenty dollar bills was a Jersey bill, on each corner twenty dollars in figures, a small piece tore off at one end. Any person apprehending or giving information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and a generous allowance made in proportion to the sum recovered.

Jacob Duckett.

March 9. eo2w‡

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Kenneth Matheson late of the said County, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the fifth day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of March, 1804.

Mary Ann Matheson,
Administratrix.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the above named Administratrix.

Alex. 5th March, 1804. 2aw3wt

By virtue of a Deed of Trust

To the subscriber, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, for ready money, on the first day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A piece of Ground,

lying upon the east side of Washington street, and north side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending with Washington street fifty five feet, with Cameron street forty seven feet: also

A piece of Ground,

lying upon the north side of a ten feet alley extending eastwardly from Washington street, beginning upon the said alley, fifty seven feet to the eastward of Washington Street and extending with the alley fifteen feet, and northwardly parallel to Washington Street twenty feet. Also one entire SQUARE containing two acres bounded on the south by Oronoko Street, on the north by Pendleton street, on the east by Alfred street and on the west by Patrick street. This square is subject to an annual rent of forty three pounds current money of Virginia, payable to Charles Alexander, Esq.

JAMES KEITH.

Feb. 14. eods.

The excessive badness of the weather at the time appointed for the Sale of the above property, prevented the sale taking place. It will now be offered for sale on Monday the 19th day of this month on the respective premises. If that day should prove unfavorble, it will be offered the next fair day.

JAMES KEITH.

March 5.

CHEAP BARGAIN.

I wish to sell $52\frac{1}{2}$ acres of LAND, about 3 miles from Alexandria, lying on the Falls Church Road, a little above Col. Peyton's and Captain Slacum's. The improvements are a small framed House, with about 10 acres of rich, low ground inclosed, with cedar posts and chesnut rails, and laid down in timothy last fall, about 120 of the most choice fruit trees planted, some of them will be in full bearing this summer, if the spring permits; the whole of the rest in wood. It adjoins the lands of Captain Richard Conway and Benjamin Dulany, Esq. If not sold at private sale, before *Saturday the 10th day of March,* it will be on that day set up to the highest bidder, at the *Coffee House* in Alexandria, between the hours of one and two o'clock. The survey and title papers may be seen and the land shewn to any person desirous of purchasing, by application to the subscriber.

B. DADE.

Feb. 22. eo

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of the late Robert Buchan, deceased, will be offered for Sale at the Plantation where he resided, in Stafford County, on the 20th day of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,

All the Perishable Estate of the said Buchan,

CONSISTING OF

The stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; the plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a considerable collection of books, on divinity and history, and essays, moral and political. For all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all under cash will be required. The property not to be delivered till the terms are complied with.

And at the same time and place, will be sold on a credit of one and two years,

The landed Estate

of the said deceased, containing about 520 acres. This land lies on the main run of Potomac Creek, four miles from Falmouth, and about the same distance from Stafford Court House; it is well timbered, and a considerable proportion of the cleared land is productive low ground. A mortgage on the premises, together with good personal security will be required.

All persons having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to exhibit them as soon as possible, legally authenticated; and those indebted, to make payment to one of the subscribers.

All those who have Books borrowed of the he deceased, are requested to return them as soon as possible.

John M. Daniell,
Benjamin James,
Executors.

Feb. 28. dds

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. dtf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Stafford County, yesterday morning, a negro man named

JERRY.

He is about 4 feet 10 inches high and remarkably black. His clothes were a long blue pea jacket, blue trowsers and tarred canvass hat. I bought him of Mr. Furtney in Alexandria, about which place I suppose he is now lurking. The above reward will be given if taken out of Alexandria County, or *Five Dollars* if taken within the same and secured in the Alexandria jail.

Wm. Patterson.

March 6. eo3‡

To be Rented,

A two story frame HOUSE, and a large LOT for a Garden, with a Well of good water at the door, on Duke street, about three squares to the eastward of the Stone Bridge: possession may be had immediately.

Also,

A Lot about $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet on Potomac strand, extending westward about 80 feet, to an alley. This may be rented for about ten years, and, perhaps, on ground rent forever. This lot is very near to Water street and Kirk's wharf.

Wm. Hartshorne.

1 Mo. 3.

Auction & Commission Store.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to those who have favored him with their commands in the above branches, for their patronage, and assures them and the public in general, that he shall continue his exertions to give satisfaction by the strictest assiduity, secrecy and honor.

On the 1st day of every Court,

A PUBLIC VENDUE will be held at his Auction and Commission Store, to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and three o'clock in the afternoon. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale by the Bellman.

☞ Cash advanced on deposits.

A. LINDO,

Vendue Master for the Borough of Winchester.

N. B. It may be proper to add that 3000 dollars security have been given to this borough for a faithful performance of my duty, to which my additional security will be given whenever the extent of the business may require it.

Winchester, Jan. 31. eo4w 2aw

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Robert Hamilton, of Alexandria, a Bankrupt—*Give Notice,* to all those indebted to him, or who may have any of his estate or effects in their possession, to pay or deliver the same to the assignees without delay, and to no other person, but who may be authorised by them.

James Wilson,
Samuel Craig,
Joseph Riddle.

Feb. 16. 2aw2m

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